

Promulgation Statement

In December 2003, The Christian County Emergency Planning Committee with cooperation of the Missouri Emergency Response Commission and the Christian County LEPC updated Christian County Hazardous Material Response Plan. This document is the result of that effort.

This plan, when used properly, can assist the local government officials/first responders in accomplishing one of their primary responsibilities - protecting the lives and property of their community. This plan, covering Hazardous Material Response, will become official when it has been signed and dated by the concurring government officials.

LEPC Chair

Date

LEPC Vice-Chair

Date

Presiding Commissioner
Christian County

Date

DISCLAIMER

The Christian County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) prepared this Hazardous Material Response Plan. The LEPC relied upon an advisory committee of citizen volunteers in formulating this plan. The plan itself is submitted to comply with Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III). The Christian County Local Emergency Planning Committee assumes no responsibility arising from the use of this plan, or from actions taken by any individual, group, or political subdivision in responding to a chemical or hazardous material spill or incident

ANNEX H

Prepared by Christian County Local Emergency Planning Committee

Hazardous Materials Response

I Purpose

Since hazardous materials incidents fall under the guidelines of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, and because the damage from chemical releases often occurs in a matter of minutes (long before outside response teams can lend assistance), this hazard specific annex was developed to help Christian County officials and first responders prepare and deal with hazardous materials incidents.

II Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. There are four (4) major highways and one railroad that cross Christian County. There are also a number of well-traveled secondary highways that intersect the county (see Incident Management Guide/Response/Evacuations).
2. There are several fixed facilities in Christian County that use, manufacture or store hazardous materials (see Incident Management Guide/Response/Haz-Mat).
3. Emergency response personnel have access to CAMEO (computer-aided management of emergency operations) software stored on computer at the sheriff's office and also on the LEPC's laptop computer available 24 hours.
4. The Christian County Local Emergency Planning Committee has developed this hazard specific annex as part of the jurisdiction's all-hazards emergency operations plan. Copies of this plan are kept on file with the Christian County Emergency Management Director, the Christian County LEPC Chair, the Christian County Commission, as well as with the mayors of the incorporated subdivisions in the county, and the State Emergency Management Agency.
5. Tier II forms and Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous materials at fixed sites in the county are kept on file with the appropriate fire departments. Comprehensive hazard analyses, as well as vulnerability and risk assessments and site area maps for the fixed facilities are in the Incident Management Guide/Response/Haz-Mat).
6. Response to a serious chemical incident will require outside resources, i.e., adjacent counties, cities, state and federal government and the private sector.
7. Christian County does not have a Hazardous Materials Response Team. All responses to a hazardous materials incident will be by the Logan-Rogersville Hazardous Materials Team. Requests should be made through the E-911 dispatch center.

B. Assumptions

1. The County Local Emergency Planning Committee recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, and the need to exercise the procedures and policies set forth in this Annex.
2. Proper implementation of this Annex and its supporting procedures will reduce or prevent releases and related exposures to the public and environmental damage.
3. The use of local and outside resources will require substantial coordination.
4. Awareness of hazards and proper training may reduce some incident potential, but incidents may occur with little or no warning.
5. Protective actions for the general public may include in-place sheltering and evacuation.
6. The local emergency planning committee recognizes the importance of insuring that local community emergency response agencies are not expected to play a role for which they are insufficiently trained or equipped.
7. There will be a available haz-mat team within a reasonable response area that will be able to respond to a incident.

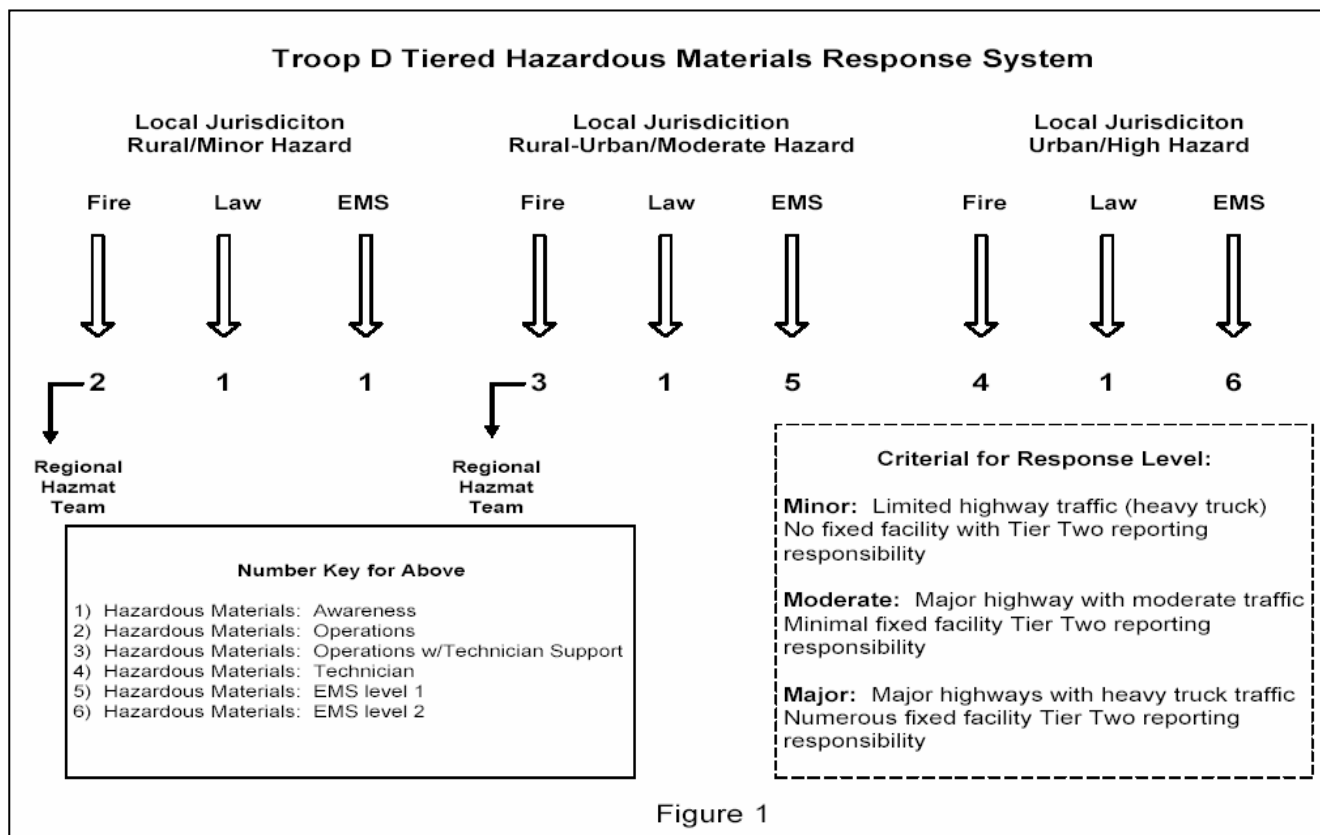
III Concept of Operations

A. General

1. If a person in Christian County having control of a hazardous chemical or Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) has a release that poses a threat to the public or environment and/or goes beyond their property boundary, a report will be made to the E-911 by calling 581-1520 or 9-1-1. This also notifies the LEPC and Community Emergency Coordinator.
2. If the quantity released or spilled is equal to or greater than the reportable quantity, the spiller will in addition to the E-911 also report the release or spill to both the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, by calling 1-573-634-2436 and the National Response Center, by calling 1-800-424-8802.
3. The Incident Management System (IMS) will be implemented by the first responding agency on scene. As other responders arrive on-scene, incident command will be passed to the best-qualified person (normally this is the senior fire department member on scene). The incident commander shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present, establish site security zones, implement the appropriate personnel protective actions (in-place sheltering, evacuation, or a combination of both), and classify the emergency.
4. After making the determination that a hazardous substance exists, the incident commander shall notify the appropriate response agencies via E-911 dispatch center.

B. Training

Figure 1 provides a visual model for determination of training within Region D. The model accommodates each area of Region D, using the Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 Tier Two reporting process and quantity of transportation systems that transport hazardous materials as determinants. Areas with few Tier Two reporting facilities, and roads and rails, will have a much lower need for highly trained HazMat responders then those with growing numbers of reporting facilities or transportations pathways for hazardous materials.



C. Initial Response

Initial response to a hazardous materials incident will be by local officials. The first responder agency will make an assessment of the situation, notify the Haz-Mat team, notify the Dept. of Natural Resources and the Local Emergency Planning Committee, and classify the emergency as follows:

Level 1 (Probable Emergency Conditions) No evacuation other than from the immediate scene. This level of incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders in fire service using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of Level 1 incidents are, minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents, small releases of corrosives, and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances.

Level 2 (Limited Emergency Situation) An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life and property and which may require the use of special chemical protective gear to Level B. Examples of this level may be releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation

Level 3 (Full Emergency Situation) An Incident/accident involving severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation and the expertise or resources of private industry and state and federal governments.

Depending on the classification of the incident, additional notifications will be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in Annex B (Communications and Warning) to the Christian County Emergency Operations Plan. Support agencies will be alerted and/or requested to provide assistance as necessary. (The release is responsibility of the spiller.) The Local Emergency Planning Committee must be notified of all hazardous materials incidents as soon as possible after the occurrence.

NOTE: The main responsibility of the responding emergency personnel from Christian County will be to isolate the contaminated area, identify the product, the amount of product that is likely to be released, initiate site security for the area that will likely be affected by the product released and make the necessary notifications. At no time is any responder to enter, or allow any person to enter the contaminated area without proper training and full protective clothing and equipment.

D. Public Warning

Public Warning will be issued in accordance with the procedures set forth in Annex B (Communications and Warning) to the County Emergency Operations Plan. Response Actions will be based on the following population protection options:

1. Evacuation-Evacuation can be completely effective, if accomplished prior to the arrival of the toxic cloud. For more information, see Annex J (Evacuation) to the County EOP.
2. In-Place Shelter-In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce the air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action. For additional information see Annex K (In-Place Sheltering) to the County Emergency Operations Plan.
3. Ingestion Advisory-Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by a chemical release. A threat to food and water supplies must be identified and information released to the public.
4. Sewage and Runoff-A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or streams and lakes. Such contamination may create a public health threat and serious environmental problems.

5. Response activities will be documented by the County LEPC. This documentation will be evaluated for development of new training sessions. Data on overall incident occurrence will be provided to all participating organizations and used for plan revisions.
6. Many emergency functions may be necessary to respond to a chemical incident. Procedures for these functions can be found in the appropriate functional annex. Direction and Control activities are discussed in Annex A, Communications and Warning are covered in Annex B, Public Information activities are covered in Annex C, Damage Assessment is addressed in Annex D, Law Enforcement activities are discussed in Annex E, Fire and Rescue is covered in Annex F, Resource and Supply issues are discussed in Annex G, Public Works activities are covered in Annex I, Evacuation activities are covered in Annex J, In-Place Shelter is covered in Annex K, Reception and Care is discussed in Annex L, and Health and Medical issues are covered in Annex M.
8. Four phases of operations have been established to organize the actions in this Annex. Consequently, this annex includes activities in all these phases. For more information, see Incident Management Guide-Haz-Mat--Checklist of Actions by Operational Time Frames.

E. Containment and Cleanup

1. The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the Incident Commander in coordination with appropriate technical resources.
2. The spiller is responsible, according to state and federal law, for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with requested state and federal resources, is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.
3. The I.C. is responsible for monitoring the response activity to ensure that the appropriate containment and control measures are implemented. Containment and control measures may include but are not limited to:
 - a. Dikes
 - b. Berms and Drains
 - c. Trenches and Pits
 - d. Booms
 - e. Barriers in Soil

- f. Stream Diversion
 - g. Patching and Plugging of containers and vessels
 - h. Over packing of leaking containers
 - i. Portable catch basins
 - j. Hydraulic and mechanical dredging
 - k. Reorientation of containers
 - l. Skimming or pumping
 - m. Dispersion
 - n. Vacuuming/excavation
 - o. Neutralization
 - p. Sorbet Materials
4. Treatment of released hazardous chemicals can be physical, chemical or biological in nature. Treatment operations are the responsibility of the operator (spiller). State and Federal technical resources are readily available to provide technical assistance on selection or overview of treatment activities.
 5. The initial assessment of a release incident should be preformed by the fixed facility operators. It should be recognized that industrial capability to assess the situation might be supported by in depth knowledge of the chemicals, facility and environmental effects. The fixed facility is responsible for damages resulting from the release and should provide timely and accurate information on a release situation.

F. Restoration

- a. The local jurisdiction, in conjunction with state and federal experts, is in charge of managing restoration efforts.
- b. Treatment of contaminated soils or waters is the responsibility of the spiller.
- c. Off site transportation for storage, treatment or disposal may be provided by the spiller subject to state and federal regulations.

G. Mutual Aid Agreements

Christian County maintains mutual aid agreement for assistance with response to a serious chemical incident with Logan-Rogersville Fire Department. Their response time is approximately twenty (20) to thirty (30) minutes with a fully trained Haz-mat Response Team.

H. Response Personnel Safety

1. To reduce the risks of first responders in the event of a hazardous materials incident, health and safety procedures have been developed that included:
 - a. Medical Surveillance: An EMT or Paramedic should be charged with the responsibility for surveillance of the first response team for any indicators of the effects of toxic exposure.
 - b. Exclusion Zones: Exclusion zones are the safety perimeters established around a hazardous materials incident. These are defined as follows:
 - i. Hot Zone: The area of maximum hazard. All personnel entering the hot zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment. A single entry and exit point must be established to regulate and account for the flow of personnel into and out of the zone.
 - ii. Contamination Control Zone: Surrounds the hot zone and is also a restricted area. The level of personal protection is less stringent than that of the hot zone. The decontamination unit is located here and is also the safety officer and immediate support and security personnel.
 - iii. Safe Zone: The unrestricted area beyond the outer perimeter of the contamination control zone. The command post, Haz-mat response team and support agencies are located here.

I Documentation and Investigative Follow-up

1. Level I Haz-mat incident:
 - a. Incident Commander must submit to the LEPC a brief description of the incident and the response rendered. If the spill exceeded reporting requirements the IC must ascertain that the spiller has notified the appropriate State and Federal Agencies.
 - b. The LEPC coordinator will compile a log of all Haz-mat incidents.
2. Level II Haz-mat incident:
 - a. The LEPC is responsible for preparation of a report that summarizes the entire incident including cause of incident, damage assessment, actual cost of response activities, and a incident critique and conclusions.
 - b. To assist the LEPC, the Chief Executive Officer of Christian County Central Dispatch or other dispatch center, are responsible for documenting the communications between the ICP, the dispatch center and all response agencies summoned. This documentation must contain location, material and quantity released, owner or operator, source of the spill, health or physical hazards generated and response activities. For incidents occurring in a fixed facility, the owner or operator is required to submit a follow-up report similar to the above to the LEPC and the appropriate State and Federal Agencies.

- c. The county/city attorney is responsible for preparing an investigative report in order to facilitate cost recovery.

IV Direction and Control

- A. Responders to a hazardous materials emergency in Christian County will operate using the Incident Management System (IMS).
- B. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the commanders of each entity (Police, Fire, WMD Team, and Medical) will form a Unified Command and operated under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- C. First Responders from the responding agencies must be minimally qualified at the Awareness Level. The maximum level of protection available to these responders is structural fire fighting protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). This protection is limited to a range of chemicals in the DOT manual. Consequently, Awareness Level response from Christian County agencies will be defensive and not compromise the safety of the responders.
- D. When an incident is classified as a magnitude II or III Haz-mat emergency the Incident Commander must immediately request appropriate assistance from outside agencies.
- E. In preparation for logistical support for these outside agencies, the Incident Commander activates the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- F. The Direction and Control function is the combined capability of the Incident Command Post (ICP) and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a larger scale incident. The Command structure linking the ICP and the EOC is the Incident Management System (IMS). The Incident Commander will maintain control of the scene and coordinate all actions related to the incident and assigns specific responsibilities to the ICP and the EOC.
- G. The purpose of the Incident Command Post (ICP) is to provide, on-site unified command of all participating agencies to ensure coordinated operations, simplification of communications, performance of logistical tasks, and to assist the Incident Commander with the overall management of incident activities.
- H. The County Emergency Operations Center, which is isolated by distance from the immediate scene, has extensive administration and technical capabilities and will be the focal point for coordination of resource requirements in support of both on-site and off-site activities.
- I. The County EOC is a single point for collection, evaluation, display, and dissemination of information to develop current status, to aid in decision making, to track costs and to provide documentation for investigative follow up.
- J. The Christian County EOC is located in the County Courthouse. A mobile command vehicle is available through mutual aid agreement with Nixa Fire Protection District.
- K. The Christian County Emergency Management Director is in charge of EOC operations under direction of the Incident Commander.

V Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

A. Organization

1. The Chief Elected Official of Christian County is ultimately responsible for hazardous materials preparedness activities in their community. The Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for maintaining the hazardous materials plan. The appropriate emergency services are responsible for responding to the incident based on the plan of action set forth by the LEPC and promulgated by the Chief Elected Official.
2. For the organization for hazardous materials response see Appendix 1 of this Annex.

B. Responsibilities

1. Any or all of the participating agencies/organizations of Christian County Emergency Operations may be called on in response to a Haz-Mat incident. Each organization/agency has the responsibility to develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) for their task assignments as specified in this Annex, as well as in the Basic Plan and supporting annexes.
2. Christian County has appointed a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in accordance with the Missouri Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1987. This Committee is responsible for hazardous materials planning activities in Christian County.
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3. The Incident Commander is responsible for notifying the Christian County LEPC of any hazardous material incident. Contact numbers are listed in the Incident Management Guide/Response/Haz-Mat. A post incident analysis report and critique will also be the responsibility of the Incident Commander within thirty (30) days after the incident.

C. Specific Government Task Assignments for Hazardous Materials Incidents

The following task assignments relate to hazardous materials response. Additional assignments are listed in the Incident Management Guide/Response/Haz-Mat/response agencies.

1. Community Emergency Coordinator
 - a. The community emergency coordinator for Christian County LEPC is Phil Amtower. He can be reached by calling the E-911 dispatch center.
 - b. He will see that the Dispatcher/Communications officer on duty at the E-911 Center will do the following:
 - i. If the dispatcher receives the initial notification of a hazardous material emergency incident from the spiller, he/she will:
 - (a) Complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Form (see Incident Management Guide/Response/Haz-Mat)
 - (b) Notify the following emergency response agencies;
 - (i) Fire Departments
 - (ii) Law Enforcement
 - (iii) Emergency Medical Services
 - (iv) LEPC
2. Local Emergency Planning Committee
 - a. Appoint a chairperson.
 - b. Prepare an emergency response plan.
 - c. Establish rules for the committee to operate by including provisions for:
 - i. Public notification of committee activities
 - ii. Response to public comments
 - iii. Distribution of the emergency plan
 - d. Establish procedures for receiving information.
 - e. Establish procedures for processing requests from the public.
 - f. Designate a person to serve as coordinator for information.
 - g. Review the plan annually, and evaluate the need for resources to develop, implement and exercise the emergency plan.
 - h. Receives emergency notifications of chemical releases.

- i. Receives Section 311 (chemical safety notification) (Tier II) and revisions from companies that have materials for which OSHA requires Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Shall provide the public a copy of any MSDS on request.
 - j. Shall publish information annually to let the public know where and during which hours the following information is available: emergency response plans, chemical lists, inventory forms, toxic release forms and follow-up emergency notices.
 - k. Hold scheduled meetings to establish short and long range plans regarding the County's Hazardous Materials Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program.
 - l. Provide support and focus on the hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazard analysis or updating the current analysis utilized.
 - m. Outline methods and schedule training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, academic institutions and available private participants.
3. County and/or City Elected Official
- a. Appoint a representative to manage hazardous materials systems, and to report all chemical incidents to the LEPC and other agencies as required by state and federal law.
 - b. Set policy and adopt budgets to allow administrators with the technical skills and authority to be responsible for Incident Management in the event of a haz-mat accident.
 - c. Advise responsible city officials to insure that the best measures will be taken to protect the general public, property, and the environment.
 - d. Maintain an accurate and responsive data bank for all vital information arising from a chemical release accident in/or affecting their jurisdictions.
 - e. Appoint a Community Emergency Coordinator to handle all Haz-Mat issues and incidents and work with the Facility Emergency Coordinators. The Community Emergency Coordinator is listed in the Incident Management Guide/Response/Haz-Mat.
4. County and/or City Attorney
- a. Act as legal adviser on items related to public health and safety.
 - b. Assist in resolution of legal problems that may arise due to Title III implementation or specific chemical release incidents.

- c. Initiate legal action against responsible parties for the release of chemical hazards that violate state and/or federal regulations.

5. County and/or Municipal Fire Departments

The recommended training level for the Fire Departments in Christian County is **Operations**. At the present, some of the Fire Departments in this county are not at this level, so we have established the following guidance for responding to a hazardous material incident. When the fire departments reach the established goal, they will follow this response guidance.

- a. ***Approach Cautiously*** - Resist the urge to rush in; you cannot help others until you know what you are facing.
- b. ***Identify the Hazard*** - Look for placards, container labels, shipping papers and/or knowledgeable persons on the scene, without entering the hazard area.
- c. ***Secure the Scene*** - Without entering the immediate hazard area, do what you can to isolate the area and assure the safety of people and the environment. Move and keep people away from the scene and perimeter. Allow room to move and remove your own equipment.
- d. ***Obtain help*** - Contact the Department of Natural Resources to obtain the necessary resources to stabilize or mitigate the incident.
- e. ***Decide on Site Entry*** - Upwind, uphill, upstream from the scene.
- f. Firefighters at the Awareness Level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:
 - i. Have an understanding of what hazardous materials are and the risks associated with them in an accident.
 - ii. Have an understanding of potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present.
 - iii. Have the ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible
 - iv. Have the ability to recognize presence of hazardous materials in an emergency.
 - v. Have an understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including the site security and control and the North American Emergency Response Guidebook.

- vi. Have the ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communications center.
- g. Develop an employer's hazardous material emergency response plan (reference 29CFR1910-120(q)).
- h. Coordinate with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident Command Post. Provides information sources as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the material, hazard evaluation and environmental damage assessment.
- i. Develop and maintain the Fire Service Haz-Mat Response Operating Procedures (SOP). This effort should also include mutual aid resources.
- j. Maintain appropriate Tier II forms on all chemicals in Christian County.

NOTE: Municipal Fire Departments and First Responders should not exceed their capabilities at any time.

-OPERATIONS LEVEL-

First responders at the operations level are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures.

- a. Following the initial assessment listed under the Awareness Level, be prepared to:
 - i. Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination, and communications.
 - ii. Initiate ICS for hazardous material incidents.
 - iii. Perform defensive control functions identified in the IC plan of action.
 - iv. Collect hazard and response information from material safety data sheets (MSDS), CHEMETREC, and shipper/manufacturer contact, to assist the IC in his hazard assessment.
 - v. Initiate emergency decontamination.
- b. First responders at operations level shall have training or have had sufficient experience to demonstrate competency in the following areas:
 - i. Knowledge of basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
 - ii. Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder at operations level.

- iii. Have an understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
- iv. Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within their unit.
- v. Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- vi. Have an understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

The main responsibility of the responding emergency personnel will be to isolate the contaminated area, identify the product and the amount of product that is likely to be released, and initiate evacuation or establish in-place sheltering, or a combination of both, for the area that will likely be affected by the product released. At no time is any responder to enter, or allow any person to enter, the contaminated area without proper training and full protective clothing and equipment.

6. County/City Law Enforcement

The recommended training level for law enforcement agencies in the county is Awareness Level. Law enforcement is handled by the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Sheriff's Department or by the municipal Police Departments within the boundaries of their jurisdictions.

- a. **ON-SCENE CONTROL:** Establish scene perimeters, access control points, and traffic control points. Provide additional resources for traffic and crowd control.
 - i. Provides the field operations support to the Incident Command Post consistent with training (Awareness Level).
 - ii. Provides traffic control for the area affected by the incident.
 - iii. Implements the order for evacuation.
 - iv. Maintains security for vital facilities.
- b. **EVACUATION:** The order to evacuate must come from the Incident Commander. The law enforcement agency designated by the IC or EOC [Emergency Operation Center] is in charge and will direct the evacuation effort.
 - i. Isolate affected area and permit entry only to appropriate response personnel.
 - ii. Notify residents in the affected area, without endangering response personnel.

- iii. Assist the resident in relocation, and provide direction out of the area and to shelter.
- iv. Provide security for evacuated areas and reroute traffic around the area and to shelter.
- v. Coordinate all search efforts for missing persons.
- vi. Assist in return of residents, upon the all clear order.

7. Incident (on-scene) Commander

- a. The Incident Commander will be the individual in-charge of the hazardous material incident. The incident commander, beyond the awareness level response, will meet the requirement of 29CFR1910-120(q) and NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 5. The incident commander will direct and coordinate all aspects of the hazardous material incident, including but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Establish an incident command post, and provide the communications center with the incident command post name and location.
 - ii. Appoint a safety officer, liaison officer, and public information officer (based on level of the incident).
 - iii. Establish site security and hazard exclusion zones within the hazardous sector.
 - iv. Coordinate the activities of all private and public agencies on-site at the incident command post, and provide to law enforcement and emergency medical services the hazardous material assessment and the plan of action he/she is going to initiate.
 - v. Initial hazard assessment to public, environment, and response personnel.
 - vi. Ensure that the initial responding units operate within the realm of their training and capabilities.
 - vii. Determine the appropriate personnel protection action (in-place sheltering, evacuations, or combination of both, see Incident Management Guide-Haz-Mat.
 - viii. Issue a public warning through the Public Information Officer.
 - ix. Determine when the general public can reenter the scene, if evacuation was ordered.

- x. Maintain a log of events to include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Action taken.
 - (b) Any possible contact with the chemical
 - (c) Environmental damages.
 - (d) Who the scene was turned over to after the termination of the incident.
- xi. The incident commander will have competency in the following areas:
(Required beyond the awareness level response).
 - (a) Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.
 - (b) Know how to implement the employer's (fire department) emergency response plan.
 - (c) Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
 - (d) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan (LEPC).
 - (e) Know the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Hazardous Substance Emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
 - (f) Know and understand the importance of decontamination

8. County Health Department

The recommended training level for health department personnel in Christian County is **Awareness Level**.

- a. Coordinate procedures for temporary storage of stabilized hazardous materials and manage legal disposal
- b. Provide personnel safety information to the Incident Commander, and if necessary, serve as the site safety officer.
- c. Provide an environmental analysis of the situation and recommend property, epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with the public health issues involved with hazardous materials incidents. In non-fire incidents, the health dept. representative may serve as an assistant to the Incident Commander.
- d. Monitor response personnel and general public exposures to chemical, biological and radiological agents.
- e. Manage the distribution and use of health resources. Allocate medical supplies in short supply.

9. Emergency Medical Services

The recommended training level for emergency medical services personnel in the County is EMS/HM Level 1 (Awareness Level). EMS personnel at EMS/HM level 1 are those persons who, in the course of their normal duties may be called on to perform patient care activities in the cold zone at a hazardous material incident.

- a. Assign priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities.
- b. Transport, treat, and distribute victims to medical facilities.
- c. Provide a liaison between medical personnel and the Incident Commander. Notify area hospitals what chemicals are involved, and what decontamination and exposure situations will be necessary for proper handling and care of victims.
- d. Provide medical assistance to the Incident Commander on signs and symptoms of chemicals involved. Monitor decontamination (from cold zone) to ensure victims are properly decontaminated, before accepting victims.
- e. Provide the signs and symptoms of the chemical for medical awareness for all first responders.
- f. Provide a liaison between medical personnel and the IC. Notify the area hospital that receive victims about what chemicals are involved and what decontamination and exposure situations will be necessary for proper handling and care of victims.

10. All Emergency Services

- a. Each emergency responding agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival on scene and confer with this individual for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods, and resolve conflicts.
- b. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend evacuation actions, after close coordination with all agencies involved and in-depth discussion with the appropriate officials to assure proper warning, transportation, shelter and care for the evacuees.

- c. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contamination is the responsibility of the manufacturer or carrier who released the materials. Assistance in removal and disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding may be obtained through the Missouri Department of Natural resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- d. A post incident analysis report and critique shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander with input solicited from all involved agencies. Copies of all post-incident reports shall be submitted to the LEPC within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, conducting briefs, plan modifications and future use in training and exercise programs.
- e. All first responders (law enforcement, fire departments, emergency/ medical services) shall develop emergency response plan/guideline as outlined in 29CFR1910-120(q)(2).

11. States and Federal Support

- a. Planning, training and on-site assistance are available through state and federal agencies. Details of these resources and methods of acquisition may be obtained by contacting the State Emergency Management Agency.
- b. Notification to state and federal agencies is the responsibility of the person or organization releasing regulated chemicals.
- c. Access to State resources for support during an incident/accident is through the Incident Commander or as specified in Incident Management Guide-Haz-Mat.

12. Private Sector Responsibilities

- a. Fixed Facilities
 - i. Designate Facility Emergency Coordinator responsible for assisting in the preparation of compatible on-site contingency plans and SOG's. These plans will include specific responsibilities, notification and emergency response procedures and available mitigation resources. Draft Risk Management Plans as required by law.
 - ii. Alert the County Sheriff or the appropriate Municipal Police Chief in the event of a hazardous materials incident. Provide the dispatcher with all the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (see Incident Management Guide-Haz-Mat), also provide safe routes of entry into the site for emergency response and medical personnel.

- iii. Provide technical support as requested in the development of off-site risk assessments and contingency planning.
 - iv. Provide support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during a Hazmat incident.
 - v. Provide personnel, technical expertise and equipment support; and participate in the chemical hazard exercises and other training activities.
 - vi. Initiate notification of a chemical release incident, and provide information to the appropriate officials/agencies as specified in the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986 (SARA).
- b. Pipeline Industry
- i. Responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes the policies to be followed in the event of a chemical release incident.
 - ii. The companies Hazardous Materials Coordinator will contact each site and direct the company's mitigation activities and support off-site efforts during any chemical release emergency.
 - iii. Provide technical guidance, personnel and hardware to support the comprehensive training and exercise program directed by the LEPC.
- c. Rail and Highway Carriers
- i. Develop a chemical incident emergency response plan.
 - ii. Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous material incident involving their stock.
 - iii. Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander to mitigate incident(s) involving their stock or property.
 - iv. Provide proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.
 - v. Provide technical expertise, personnel, and hardware to support the training and exercise program of the LEPC.
 - vi. Provide a useful list of major hazardous material commodities shipped, and periodically update this list.
- d. Transportation Accidents
- i. Dispatcher will try to obtain as much information as possible for the Chemical Emergency Notification Report.

- ii. Pass the information on to all responding agencies.
- iii. First unit on-scene needs to finish completing the Chemical Emergency Notification Report and advise all incoming units and the dispatcher.

13. Public Works

The recommended hazardous material training response level for public works is **Awareness Level**. In the event of a hazardous material incident, the County Road Department, Municipal Public Works Department, or Missouri Department of Transportation may be needed to assist the Incident Commander. The Public Works services can extend all or some of the following activities:

(Public works employees need a briefing of the hazards at the scene.)

- a. Construction of earthen dikes to contain spills or reroute them around critical areas such as water supplies and sewer inlets.
- b. Barricade installation.
- c. Evacuation assistance.

If county or municipal public works personnel discover a hazardous material release or discarded hazardous material waste, they should immediately contact the E-911 Center by calling 9-1-1 or (417) 581-1520.

Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) personnel discovering a hazardous material release or discarded hazardous material waste will report the incident as follows:

- a. Immediately radio or call the district office.
- b. The district office will contact the E-911, by calling (417) 581-1520 immediately on major emergencies and before contacting the District Hazardous Waste Coordinator (DHWC).
- c. Follow procedures as outlined in the Missouri Department of Transportation Emergency Procedures for Release of Hazardous Wastes not owned by MoDOT.

VI TERMINATION PROCEDURES

- A. Upon termination of the emergency response to the hazardous material incident, the incident commander will:
 - 1. If spiller has a contract clean-up team on-site the incident commander will turn the incident over to the spiller.
 - 2. If spiller has no clean-up team on-site the incident commander will turn the incident site over to Department of Natural Resources.

VII Training and Exercising

- A. Training will be based on the duties and functions to be preformed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees, who participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

1. First Responder Awareness Level

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further actions beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- a. An understanding of what hazardous materials is, and the risks associated with them in an accident.
- b. Understandings of the potential outcomes of an emergency where hazardous material are present.
- c. The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.
- d. An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan and U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guide Book.
- e. The ability to recognize the need for additional resources.

2. First Responder Operations

First responder at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First Responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the department shall so certify:

- a. Knowledge of basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- b. Know how to select and use proper protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.
- c. An understanding of basic hazardous material terms.

- d. Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available them.
- e. Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- f. An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

3. Incident Management System

Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the department shall so certify:

- a. Know and be able to implement the department Incident Management System
- b. Know and be able to implement the County Operations Plan and the department's standard operating procedures.
- c. Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- d. Know the State emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team Plan.
- e. Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

4. Refresher Training

Those employees who are trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competency in those areas at least yearly. A statement shall be made of the training competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the appropriate department shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.

5. Training Schedule

Projected Date	Course	Attendees
March 2006	Hazardous Materials Awareness	All Agencies
August 2006	Hazardous Materials Operations	All Agencies
October 2006	Hazardous Materials Awareness	All Agencies

B. Exercises

The Christian County Local Emergency Planning Committee with support from the Emergency Management Director is responsible for conducting periodic drills and/or exercises to test and/or improve this annex. As a minimum a drill/exercise will be held annually.

<u>Exercise Type</u>	<u>Projected Date</u>
Orientation	As needed for new personnel
Table Top	Summer of 2004

VIII Annex Maintenance

The Christian County LEPC with support from the Chief Elected Official and the Emergency Management Director is responsible for the annual review and update of the appendix.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Christian County Hazardous Materials Response Organization Chart

Appendix 2: Response Agencies for Hazardous Materials Incidents

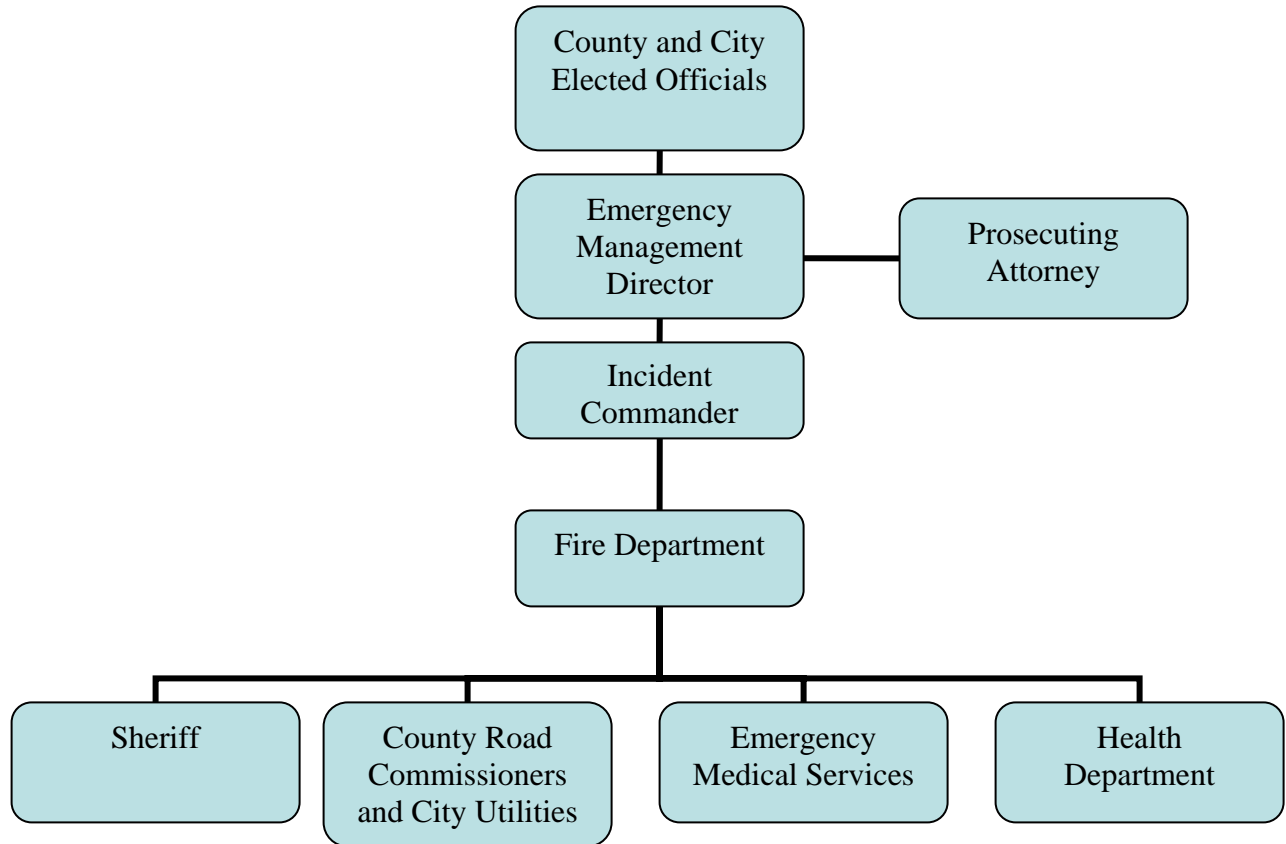
Appendix 3: Homeland Security Region D HazMat/WMD Response Plan

Tier II list of Hazardous Substances (Located in the Incident Management Guide under the Haz-mat Response Section)

Tier II list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (Located in the Incident Management Guide under the Haz-mat Response Section)

Appendix 1

Haz-Mat Organizational Chart



Appendix 2 to Annex H

Response Agencies for Hazardous Materials Incidents

State Assistance	Phone Number
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<u>Governor's Office</u>	<u>573-751-3222</u>
<u>Missouri National Guard</u>	<u>573-751-9500</u>
<u>Missouri Emergency Response Commission</u>	<u>1-800-634-6946</u>
<u>Division of Environmental Quality (DNR)</u>	<u>573-634-2436</u>
<u>State Department of Health</u>	<u>573-751-6102</u>
<u>Clean Water Commission</u>	<u>816-229-3105</u>
<u>Air Conservation Commission</u>	<u>816-233-1321</u>
<u>State Emergency Management Agency</u>	<u>573-751-2748</u>
<u>Hazardous Waste Management Commission</u>	<u>573-796-4779</u>

Federal Assistance

<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency</u>	<u>202-646-2400 (24hr)</u>
<u>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry</u>	<u>404-452-4100 (24hr)</u>
<u>National Response Center</u>	<u>1-800-424-8802 (24hr)</u>
<u>Bomb Disposal and Explosive Ordinance Team,</u> <u>U.S. Army, Ft. Leonard Wood</u>	<u>314-368-3814 (24hr)</u>
<u>Nuclear Regulatory Commission.</u>	<u>301-951-0550 (24hr)</u>
<u>U.S. Dept. of Energy Radiological Assistance</u>	<u>202-586-8100 (24hr)</u>
<u>U.S. Department of the Treasury,</u> <u>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms</u>	<u>816-426-7188</u>

Other Emergency Assistance

<u>CHEMTREC</u>	<u>1-800-424-9300 (24hr)</u>
<u>CHLOREP</u>	<u>1-800-424-9300 (24hr)</u>
<u>NACA</u>	<u>1-800-424-9300 (24hr)</u>